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THE Wheat SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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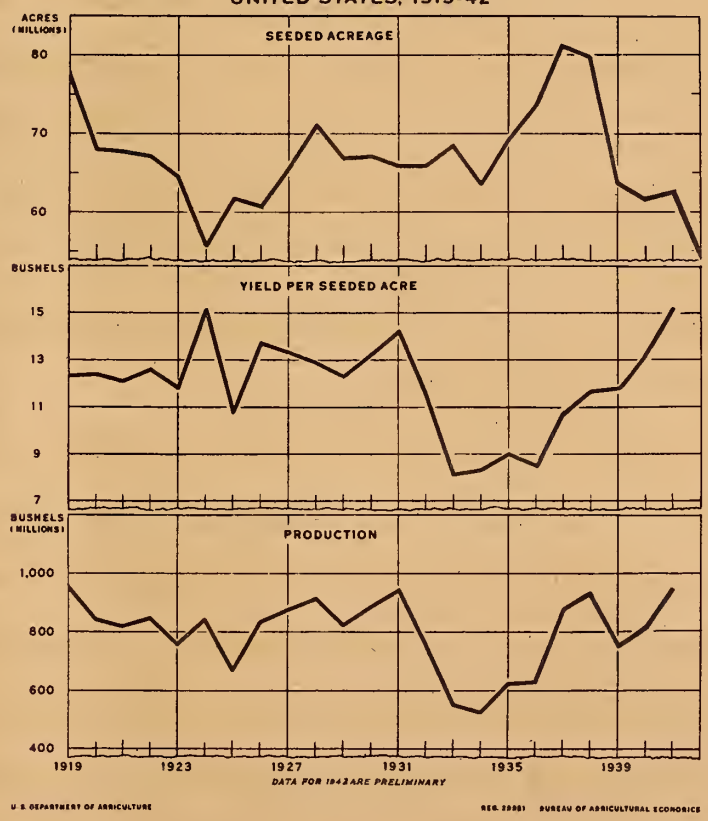
THIS ISSUE HAS BEEN PREPARED WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE REPORT OF THE CROP REPORTING BOARD ON PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS FOR 1942. IT BRINGS UP TO DATE THE 1942 OUTLOOK FOR WHEAT WHICH WAS CONTAINED IN THE WHEAT SITUATION OF LAST AUGUST.

ALL WHEAT: ACREAGE, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES, 1919-42



THE ACREAGE SEEDED TO WHEAT FOR HARVEST IN 1942 IN THE UNITED STATES IS EXPECTED TO BE 54.1 MILLION ACRES, WHICH IS 8.7 PERCENT BELOW THE 1939-41 AVERAGE OF 62.4 MILLION ACRES. SEEDINGS IN 1937 TOTALED 81.1 MILLION ACRES AND IN 1938 THE TOTAL WAS 79.6 MILLION ACRES. ON THE BASIS OF THE DECEMBER INDICATION OF 631 MILLION BUSHELS OF WINTER WHEAT AND AVERAGE YIELDS PER ACRE ON PROSPECTIVE SPRING WHEAT ACREAGE, A TOTAL CROP OF ABOUT 800 MILLION BUSHELS FOR 1942 IS INDICATED.

THE WHEAT SITUATION

Summary

The domestic supply of wheat in 1942-43 may total approximately 1,425 million bushels. This figure is based on a winter wheat crop indication as of December 1, 1941 of 631 million bushels, a spring wheat crop (including durum) tentatively placed at about 164 million bushels on the basis of average yields on prospective plantings, and a carry-over of old wheat on July 1, 1942 estimated at about 630 million bushels. The total compares with a domestic supply of 1,331 million bushels in 1941-42, consisting of a carry-over of 385 million bushels and a crop of 946 million bushels.

On the basis of supplies of 1,425 million bushels and prospects that domestic disappearance may be about 675 million bushels, the quantity available for export and carry-over during the year beginning July 1 next would be about 750 million bushels. If present shipping difficulties continue, exports will probably remain small.

Results of a nation-wide survey by the Department of Agriculture covering all commercial grain storage facilities in the United States will be released about April 1. With the large carry-over and the new crop coming on it is expected there may be some difficulties in storage and transportation. To avoid congestion wherever possible every effort is being made by the Department to coordinate activities relating to the utilization of storage space and to plan the flow of grain during the coming harvest.

World supplies of wheat (excluding the U.S.S.R. and China) probably will be very large this year. The crop may be slightly smaller than in 1941, but old-crop stocks at the beginning of the 1942 marketing year are

expected to be of record size. These stocks will be concentrated in the four major exporting countries - the United States, Canada, Argentina, and Australia.

With world supplies in 1942-43 likely to be very much larger than average, there is little prospect at present for a much higher level of international wheat prices. Wheat prices in the United States in 1942-43 may be expected to continue well above the export level of wheat prices in other surplus-producing countries if the Government loan program is continued. A loan on the 1942 crop is dependent upon a favorable vote in the national marketing quota referendum, tentatively announced for May 2. The law specifies that in the event that the quota is disapproved, no Government loans can be made on the crop.

Wheat prices in the United States are about 3-1/2 cents a bushel lower than a month ago, reflecting only limited demand and "free" supplies (not under loan or in the Government pool) apparently ample to meet current needs. Stocks of 1939 and 1940 pooled wheat on March 14 totaled about 120 million bushels. It is expected that a large part of the 1941 farm-stored wheat under loan will be resealed. It is also expected that the greater part of the warehouse loans will not be redeemed and the wheat securing these loans will be acquired by the Government. Up to March 21 a total of about 28 million bushels had been redeemed and presumably sold commercially. The total reported under loan as of March 21 was about 325 million bushels. Of this quantity about 115 million bushels were on farms and about 210 million bushels in warehouses.

-- March 27, 1942

OUTLOOK FOR THE 1942 WHEAT CROP

BACKGROUND 1/.- The acreage seeded to wheat for harvest in 1941 in the United States was 62.4 million acres, which was also the average for the 1939-41 crops. This represents a very large reduction from seedings for the 1937 and 1938 crops, when 81.1 and 79.6 million acres, respectively, were seeded--the largest in the history of the country (table 5). There were no national acreage allotments in 1937 and 1938. In 1939 the allotment was 55 million acres, in 1940 and 1941 it was 62 million acres.

World wheat acreage increased steadily over a period of years until in 1938 it reached 292 million acres. During the past 3 years it has been less, but at 270 million acres estimated for 1941, it was still at high levels compared with the acreages in the 1920's (table 9). World production for a number of years did not increase with the upward trend in acreage, however, because of small yields per acre. In 1938 and 1939 yields were very high and the largest world crops in history were produced. In both of these years, production, as well as in 1940 and 1941, exceeded consumption, and world carry-over stocks on July 1, 1942 will be the largest in history.

The large supplies and reduced trade have held world wheat prices to relatively low levels. World wheat and flour exports in 1938-39 were about 638 million bushels, and in 1939-40 about 625 million bushels. With reduced shipping in 1940-41, as the result of the blockade and other conditions, exports of wheat and flour declined to about 465 million bushels. Net exports from the United States in 1938-39 were 106 million bushels, in 1939-40, 45 million bushels, and in 1940-41 they were down to 30 million bushels.

Intentions Indicate an 8.7 Percent Reduction in Spring Wheat Acreage

On the basis of the March 1 reports from United States growers 2/ regarding their acreage plans for the 1942 season, an area of 15.3 million acres 3/ is now indicated for seeding to spring wheat (tables 6 and 7). This acreage would be 8.7 percent smaller than the 16.7 million acres seeded in 1941 and 30 percent less than the 10-year (1930-39) average of 21.8 million acres. The spring wheat acreage appears to be restricted by: the fact that the full intended acreage of winter wheat was seeded last fall in most

1/ All references to world acreage, yield, production, and stocks in this report exclude the U.S.S.R. and China.
2/ The March reports on "Prospective Plantings" appear to provide a fairly accurate picture of the plans of farmers at this time and show the changes that may be expected in areas where plans are not upset by subsequent weather conditions, changes in prices, or other conditions which cannot be foreseen.
3/ A tentative figure of 15.1 million bushels was used in December: The Wheat Situation for December, page 8.

areas where both are grown, by the decrease compared with 1941 in wheat acreage allotments under the farm program, and by the competition of feed grains and other goal crops for use of cropland.

The seeded acreage in prospect for all spring wheat for 1941 is the smallest since estimates of prospective plantings were started in 1919. The greater decline is in durum, with prospective acreage at 2.2 million acres, a 15 percent reduction from last year's 2.6 million acres, and the lowest since 1934. The indicated 13.1 million acres of other spring wheat is 7.5 percent under last year's 14.1 seeded acres, and the smallest since estimates were started in 1926. The greatest reduction, relatively, in spring wheat other than durum is in the three States of the Pacific Northwest, where the prospective acreage is 26 percent below that of 1941 (table 7). In these States, moisture conditions at seeding time last fall were favorable to encourage a maximum shift from spring to fall seeding, and the loss of acreage from winter damage up to March 1 has been small. The reduction in Colorado, Nebraska, and Wyoming was about 15 percent, while that in Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota was 6 percent (table 7). In the States which grow both durum and other spring wheat, there is a relatively greater decline in durum acreage.

Acreage Seeded Indicated at 54.1 Million; For Harvest 49.2 Million

In Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, wet weather prevented completion of seeding some of the intended winter wheat acreage. There is ordinarily very little spring wheat grown in this area, and there appears to be no shift to spring wheat this year to offset the heavy reduction in winter wheat; other crops needed in the war program are expected to take up the released acres. Adjusting the winter wheat seeded acreage as published last December downward by about a half million acres to allow for failure to seed up to intended acreage in these three States and adding to this figure the intended spring wheat seedings gives a total of 54.1 million acres seeded for the 1942 crop (table 5). This compares favorably with the national allotment of 55 million acres. This does not allow for such volunteer wheat as may be harvested as a result of the recent ruling of the Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration affecting volunteer wheat 4/. The amount of such acreage may not be fully known until shortly before harvest, and because of its uncertainty can not be allowed for in any computation at this time.

If the abandonment of spring wheat is about the same as the average of the 10 years 1930-39, excluding the 2 abnormal years 1934 and 1936, the acreage of spring wheat for harvest this year would be about 12.9 million acres. If the abandonment of winter wheat is about the same as indicated in the Board's December 1941 report, the total wheat acreage for harvest in 1942 would be approximately 49.2 million acres. The acreage of all wheat harvested in 1941 was 55.8 million acres, and the 10-year (1930-39) average 55.9 million acres.

4/ See footnote 9 on page 10.

If Spring Crop Outturn is 164 Million Bushels, Total Crop May Amount to 800 Million Bushels

If growers seed to spring wheat the acreage indicated in the prospective plantings report (15.3 million acres), and if the 20-year (1922-41) average yields (10.7 bushels) are obtained, this year's spring wheat crop including durum will be about 164 million bushels 5/. Fall moisture conditions in the spring wheat area of the Northern Plains were generally the most favorable in recent years, providing good subsoil moisture for the crop. During the winter, precipitation was less than normal and the surface has dried so that the soil is in good condition for early seeding. Studies made by the Bureau indicate that in the past the following factors appear to be important, in the order named, in determining spring wheat yields: (1) June temperature, the most important; (2) April-May precipitation; (3) July temperature; (4) July precipitation; and (5) September-October precipitation the previous fall. Moisture conditions in the Pacific Northwest are also very favorable.

A winter wheat production of 631 million bushels was indicated in December on the basis of past relationship between December 1 condition and yield per seeded acre with some allowance for the probable effect of weather conditions during the past summer and fall. There is no clear indication at this time of any change in total winter wheat prospects from those indicated in December. The reduction of one-half million acres from fall intentions may be offset by favorable winter conditions. The next official winter wheat production indication will be released April 10 covering conditions up to April 1.

Insect injury to the 1942 crop is expected to be above average as was the case last year 6/. Threatening to severe grasshopper infestations are in prospect in portions of the Northern and Southern Great Plains, where losses may be as great as or more than occurred in 1941. The control campaign prevented about 65 percent of the grasshopper damage in prospect last year and plans are being made for effective control operations in 1942. In addition to the grasshopper hazard, there is a general increase in infestation by the Hessian fly throughout most of the major winter wheat belt; rigid observance of safe seeding dates was advised last fall. There is also a possibility of considerable damage by chinch bugs in a region extending from southwestern Iowa through eastern Nebraska and Kansas to northern Oklahoma. Greenbug injury has already been reported from northern Texas but how far northward this insect may spread in damaging abundance remains to be seen.

On the basis of a spring wheat crop of 164 million bushels and a winter wheat crop of 631 million bushels, the total wheat crop would amount to about 795 million bushels. The crop in 1941 was 946 million bushels and the 1930-39 average, 748 million bushels.

5/ Not to be interpreted as an estimate or forecast. The Crop Reporting Board will issue an estimate of spring wheat production based on March intentions in its report on June 10.

6/ Statement furnished by Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Division of Cereal and Forage Insect Investigations.

July 1, 1942 Carry-Over Expected to Show Increase of About 245 Million Bushels

The carry-over of old wheat July 1, 1942 is expected to be about 630 million bushels, approximately 245 million bushels more than that of a year earlier. If the 1942 crop turns out to be about 795 million bushels, total supplies would be 1,425 million bushels as compared with 1,331 million bushels in 1941 and 1,009 million bushels in 1940. 7/ With the prospects that domestic disappearance may total about 675 million bushels, the quantity available for exports, shipments, and carry-over may be about 750 million bushels. Shipments to possessions have usually been about 3 million bushels. If shipping conditions continue as at present, exports will remain small. In 1940-41, the last year for which figures are available, exports totaled 34 million bushels. A large part of the carry-over July 1, 1942 will probably be held by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Results of a nation-wide survey by the Department of Agriculture, covering all commercial grain storage facilities in the United States, will be released about April 1. With the large carry-over and the new crop coming on, it is expected there may be some difficulties in storage and transportation. To avoid congestion wherever possible every effort is being made by the Department to coordinate activities relating to the utilization of storage space and to plan the flow of grain during the coming harvest.

Prospects are that World Wheat Carry-Over July 1, 1942 will be Record, but Crop Below Average

Wheat stocks in the four major exporting countries - the United States, Canada, Argentina, and Australia - on July 1, 1942 are expected to be about 1,415 million bushels. This is the largest on record and about 300 million bushels above the previous record reached a year earlier (table 8). There are no dependable figures available for most other countries, but it is probable that stocks in other countries which previously were included in the world carry-over, excluding the U.S.S.R. and China, will not be more than about 175 million bushels, making a total of about 1,590 million bushels. This total is comparable to the 1,222 million bushels in July 1939 prior to the outbreak of hostilities, and 946 million bushels, the 1930-39 average. Considering the crop outlook and these large old-crop stocks in prospect, the largest total supplies on record are indicated for 1942-43.

The large stocks in the four exporting countries and small stocks in other countries imply congestion of storage in exporting countries and other problems of large surpluses and at the same time imply a serious bread situation in continental Europe. Imports into the United Kingdom appear to be about average size, but those of the continent are far below average and insufficient to cover current needs. Oriental imports, which had previously been reduced, were virtually eliminated by the outbreak of the war in the Pacific.

7/ Supply and distribution table for the United States, 1930-41, is contained in The Wheat Situation for February 1942, page 11; 1923-29 in The Wheat Situation for August 1941, page 2.

Prospects are that the world crop, excluding the U.S.S.R. and China, in 1942 may be slightly less than the 3,980 million bushels estimated for 1941. The prospective reduction in production in the United States should be partly offset by an increase in Canada. European production may be about the same as that of last year or slightly smaller. It seems likely that there will be a reduction in acreage in Argentina and Australia so that if average yields are obtained, a reduction in production would be indicated. Yields per acre in Argentina were about average last year, but those in Australia were 12.8 bushels compared with 11.9, the 1921-40 average.

Indications are that Canada's acreage may be slightly larger than in 1941, and yields higher; the July dry spell last year reduced yields to below normal. Seedings of winter wheat were expanded by 13 percent to 756,000 acres. This acreage, however, is small in comparison with the large spring-sown acreage.

Unfavorable weather, lack of labor, and the movement of military forces made field work difficult at seeding time last fall in many European countries that normally seed a large acreage of winter wheat. It appears that with the exception of the British Isles, where fall weather was none too favorable, winter acreages in Europe generally were not up to expectations. The winter has been severe and some frost and other damage may result. Every effort, however, will doubtless be made in European countries to expand spring acreages - weather conditions and the supply of labor and equipment will be important factors affecting such efforts. Weather is now reported to be mild and field work should soon be very active.

In the United Kingdom sowing of winter wheat was somewhat delayed but early plants were reported in good condition and plans for another increase in cultivated areas over the pre-war level were announced. On the continent fall seedings were hampered by adverse weather and shortage of labor. In the Danube Basin, especially in Rumania, the winter was early and especially severe. The Government of Bulgaria assumed complete control over agricultural production, and each district, village, etc. received an acreage allotment in order to meet wartime requirements. Lack of labor in Italy made field work difficult and no important increase in acreage is likely. Farmers in France were directed to seed an acreage equal to that of 1937-38 or about 12.5 million acres, which represents a significant gain, but no reports on actual seedings in France or in Germany are available. Indications are for a crop in Greece of only 11 million bushels, which compares with an average of 26.6 million bushels for the 1931-40 period. Reports indicate that in occupied areas of the U.S.S.R. fall seeding operations were considerably restricted, but the Russian Government is reported to be trying to increase acreages in eastern sections of the Union. In parts of the east, spring seedings have already started, much earlier than usual. The second estimate of the 1942 wheat acreage in India is placed at 32,444,000 acres, compared with 33,364,000 acres, the revised second estimate for 1941 and 34,862,000 acres, the final estimate.

In Australia and Argentina preparations for the wheat crop are under way. Weather is favoring work in Argentina, but in Australia rains are needed. A reduction of 10 percent has been indicated in the Argentine acreage, but many feel that a reduction of this size will not materialize

because of the inability to convert lands to other uses. It is believed that the Australian Government will require a substantial reduction in acreage. It is reported that officials are planning to divert farm labor and reimburse growers who reduce plantings.

Domestic Prices in 1942-43 May be Expected to Continue Above Export Levels

With world supplies in 1942-43 likely to be very much larger than average, there is little encouragement at present for a much higher level of international wheat prices. Wheat prices in the United States in 1942-43 may be expected to continue well above the export level of wheat prices in other surplus-producing countries as long as the Government loan program is continued. In the past several years of such loans, prices have been below loan values during the months shortly before and after harvest, gradually rising until they approximated or exceeded the loan rate. A loan on the 1942 crop is dependent upon a favorable vote in the national marketing quota referendum, 8/ tentatively announced for May 2. In the event that the quota is disapproved, the law specifies that no Government loans can be made on the crop.

THE CURRENT WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND.- In the 10-year period 1931-40, the carry-over of old wheat in the United States averaged about 230 million bushels, and domestic disappearance about 688 million bushels.

Prices received by growers for wheat during the year beginning July 1939 averaged 69 cents. In that year, prices continued relatively high compared with the usual relationship to prices in other countries, as a result of only a moderately large carry-over, reduced acreage, poor prospects for 1940 yields, and holding of wheat in expectation of higher prices following the outbreak of hostilities.

In May 1940, following the turn of events in Europe, previous price gains due to the war were largely lost. The effect of this decline, however, was about offset by a rise beginning in March 1941, influenced by legislation affecting loan rates, so that prices to growers for the year beginning July 1940 averaged 68 cents - only 1 cent lower than a year earlier. Prices for the year beginning July 1941 will average considerably higher as a result of the higher loan rates in effect and our participation in the war.

The 1941 wheat loan rate, based on the July parity price of wheat, represents an average national loan rate to farmers of approximately 98 cents per bushel. In 1938-39 the loan averaged 53 cents, in 1939-40, 64 cents, and in 1940-41, 65-1/2 cents. At important terminal markets the loan values for 1941 are as follows (1939-40 values in parentheses): No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City $1.10 (.77)

8/ Statement in The Wheat Situation for February 1942, page 8.

and at Chicago $1.15 (.81), No. 2 Red Winter at St. Louis and at Chicago $1.15 (.81), No. 1 Dark Northern Spring at Minneapolis $1.15 (.87), and No. 1 Soft White at Portland $1.05 (.73).

Domestic Wheat Prices Slightly Lower Reflecting Only Limited Demand

Domestic wheat prices are generally about 3-1/2 cents lower than a month ago, reflecting only limited demand and the fact that wheat not under loan or in the Government pool is apparently ample to meet current needs. The announcement on March 18 that cooperating farmers could harvest their volunteer wheat under certain conditions 9/ had no apparent market effect. On March 26 market prices compared with loan values as follows: At St. Louis, Kansas City, and Minneapolis, they were 12, 7 and 2 cents, respectively, above, and at Portland they were 5 cents below. The program under which the Government offered wheat to the milling trade was discontinued March 14 in order to assist producers in liquidating their 1941 loans. Most of this wheat was sold at 15 to 17 cents above loan values. The quantity of such wheat sold by the Commodity Credit Corporation was small and the total for the season through March 14 remained at about 25 million bushels. The Corporation has also sold about 16 million bushels at prices fairly comparable to corn values, under the program announced January 19, leaving holdings on March 14 of 1939 and 1940 pooled wheat of about 120 million bushels. Sales for alcohol production have been very small.

On March 2 the Department announced that all 1941 loans on wheat stored on the farms and in good sound condition may be extended to April 30, 1943, except in certain eastern and southern areas. Loans on wheat defined as excess wheat under the marketing quota provisions, whether stored on farms or in approved warehouses, may also be extended to April 30, 1943. The present maturity date on all these loans, as well as those which cannot be renewed, is April 30, 1942. It is expected that a large part of the 1941 farm-stored wheat under loan will be resealed and will not come

9/ On farms where the volunteer stands will produce enough grain to warrant harvesting, the regulations provide for conservation of the wheat in orderly fashion without glutting already crowded terminal storages. On farms where the volunteer wheat can best be used in livestock production, pasturing or cutting for hay is encouraged. Farmers cooperating with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program, who choose to harvest their volunteer wheat, will be able to earn both agricultural conservation payments and parity payments, provided: (1) their acreage of seeded wheat is within their 1942 allotments and they comply with other provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program; (2) they store their volunteer wheat on the farm as long as it is subject to a marketing quota penalty; and (3) they seed within their 1943 wheat acreage allotments. The farm-stored volunteer wheat will be eligible for Government wheat loan at 50 percent of the usual rate. In computing the earnings of conservation payments, farmers will be permitted to count pasturing of volunteer wheat, pasture followed by fallow, and pasture followed by feed crops, as conservation practices. Volunteer acreage cut for hay or harvested for grain, however, cannot be included under conservation acreage.

on the market. It is also expected that the greater part of the warehouse loans will not be redeemed and the wheat securing them will be acquired by the Government. Up to March 21, a total of about 28 million bushels had been redeemed and presumably sold commercially. The quantity reported under loan as of March 21 was about 325 million bushels. Of this quantity about 115 million bushels are on farms and about 210 million bushels in warehouses.

Table 1.- Weighted average cash price of wheat, specified markets and dates, 1940-42

Month and date	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk.N.Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Hard Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		Soft White Portland 1/	
	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Month-												
Dec.	85.3	114.9	83.0	120.1	87.9	122.8	91.0	120.0	90.8	127.4	74.6	95.9
Jan.	87.5	120.4	84.7	125.6	90.1	128.4	94.5	128.4	91.5	133.6	74.9	101.3
Feb.	81.4	120.9	77.8	123.1	85.0	124.9	93.5	129.3	85.8	130.8	73.0	102.6
Week ended												
Feb. 7	82.5	119.4	79.4	122.8	86.2	124.7	90.6	127.6	87.6	131.0	73.3	101.9
14	80.6	120.4	76.3	122.4	83.8	123.6	92.3	129.7	84.8	130.4	71.9	101.3
21	78.7	122.5	76.3	123.7	82.6	126.7	90.0	130.7	84.5	132.9	72.6	103.4
28	83.9	122.3	79.8	123.7	86.3	125.8	99.0	129.3	87.4	130.1	74.3	103.6
Mar. 7	85.8	121.7	80.5	122.5	86.7	125.9	99.8	126.7	87.8	129.6	74.6	102.3
14	89.6	119.8	83.7	122.4	88.9	124.5	99.3	125.8	90.5	131.1	75.6	101.9
21	90.1	118.5	85.4	121.1	89.6	122.2	98.4	123.5	90.6	130.2	76.4	100.3
High 2/	90.1	122.5	85.9	126.2	91.3	129.1	99.8	130.7	93.5	134.5	76.4	104.1
Low 2/	78.7	115.3	76.3	121.1	82.6	122.2	90.0	123.5	84.5	130.2	71.9	96.5

1/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations, basis No. 1 sacked.
2/ January 3, to March 21, 1942, and corresponding dates 1941.

Stocks in Exporting Countries 16 Percent Above the Record of Year Earlier

Stocks of wheat in exporting countries continue at record heights. Stocks remaining for export or carry-over in the four major exporting countries (domestic utilization for the remaining portion of the crop year deducted) as of March 1 are estimated at 1,471 million bushels, or 16 percent above the record 1,268 million bushels a year earlier (table 4). These large stocks in the four exporting countries are largely under governmental control and for this reason have not been reflected in the level of wheat prices.

Table 2.- Wheat prices per bushel in four exporting countries, Friday nearest midmonth, 1941-42, and weekly, March 1942

Date (Friday mid-month)	Hard wheat: U. S. No. 1 D.N.Sp.15 pct. protein Buffalo c.i.f.	Hard wheat: Canada No. 2 Man. Buffalo c.i.f. duty paid	Hard wheat: Canada No. 1 Man. St. John f.o.b. 1/	Hard and semi-hard wheat: U. S. No. 1 D.H.W. Galveston f.o.b. 2/	Hard and semi-hard wheat: Argentina Rosafe f.o.b. 3/	Soft wheat: U. S. No. 1 Portland f.o.b.	Soft wheat: Australia F.o.b. 4/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1941 monthly							
Jan. 18	98-3/8	111	84.2	94-7/8	50.4	76	68.1
Feb. 14	91-1/8	111-5/8	83.9	86-3/8	52.0	74	68.1
Mar. 14	97	114-3/4	84.2	93-3/4	51.7	77	69.4
Apr. 18	100-1/8	115-3/4	85.4	99-1/2	51.1	76	69.4
May 16	108-3/4	116	83.5	104-1/2	52.0	84	69.4
June 13	110	116-1/4	83.5	106-5/8	52.0	92	69.4
July 18	106-1/8	115-1/8	82.9	111	53.0	83	69.4
Aug. 15	119-1/4	114-1/8	81.6	121-3/4	53.0	94	69.4
Sept. 12	128-1/4	113-7/8	80.7	128	53.6	100	69.4
Oct. 17	118-7/8	119-1/4	78.8	117	53.6	92-1/2	69.4
Nov. 14	126-1/8	113-1/2	80.4	125	55.2	94-1/2	69.4
Dec. 12	135-5/8	117-1/8	86.1	135-1/2	56.7	97-1/2	69.4
1942							
Jan. 16	141-1/8	119	88.3	137-7/8	57.1	101-1/2	69.4
Feb. 13	138-5/8	119	89.2	135-3/4	57.1	101-1/2	69.4
Current weekly							
Mar. 6	138	118-1/4	88.6	134-3/8	55.8	102	69.4
13	138-5/8	118-1/4	88.3	135-1/8	55.8	102-1/2	69.4
20	134-1/4	118-1/4	88.3	130-7/8	55.8	100	69.4

Current average farm prices are less than quotation about as follows: 1/ Canada 31 cents, 2/ United States 30 cents, 3/ Argentina 13 cents, and 4/ Australia 10 cents.

Supplies of wheat available for export or carry-over in the United States on March 1, 1942 totaled about 632 million bushels, or about 235 million bushels above a year earlier and the largest on record for that date. Similar supplies in Argentina totaled 240 million bushels compared with 209 million bushels a year earlier. While stocks in Argentina are not as large as they were in 1939, they are nevertheless overtaxing storage facilities, which are very limited in that country. Supplies available for export or carry-over in Canada on March 1 are estimated at about 460 million bushels, which is considerably below the 581 million bushels a year earlier. Production in Canada in 1941 was greatly reduced and exports have been facilitated by Canada's nearness to the British market. Exports, in fact, have been running considerably larger than those of Argentina, Australia, and the United States combined. Stocks in Australia are not large, as a result of a very poor crop in 1940.

Table 3.- Estimated wheat surplus for export or carry-over in four important exporting countries, March 1, 1939-42 1/

Position	1939	1940	1941	1942
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
United States	293	295	397	(632)
Canada	155	348	581	(459)
Australia	84	155	81	(140)
Argentina	293	135	209	(240)
Total	825	933	1,268	(1,471)

1/ Carry-over at the beginning of the year (United States, July 1; Canada, August 1; Argentina, January 1; Australia, December 1 of the previous year) plus production minus domestic utilization for the year, minus monthly exports to date.

CANADIAN 1942 GRAIN POLICY ANNOUNCED 10/

The 1942 farm-aid program as outlined to the Canadian Parliament includes three legislative measures as follows: An amendment to the Wheat Board Act authorizing an increase in the initial price of wheat from 70 to 90 cents (Canadian) per bushel 11/ based on No. 1 Northern at Fort William-Port Arthur; an amendment to the Prairies Farm Assistance Act to lift the 80-cent price limitation in the application of farm aid; and finally, a bill to restrict the wheat acreage to 80 percent of the 1940 acreage, instead of 65 percent as required for 1941.

The increased wheat price will be applied to total deliveries to the Wheat Board of 280 million bushels from the Prairie Provinces, as compared with 230 million bushels for all Canada provided a year ago. Arrangements will be made whereby each farmer will deliver to the Board an equitable share of the total accepted. By placing the acreage goal at 80 percent of the 1940 total for the Prairie Provinces some expansion in wheat seeding seems probable for the coming crop. A year ago, a 35-percent reduction was requested, but the total acreage was reported reduced by only 22 percent from that of 1940.

Under the revised plan for relief to growers suffering partial or total crop failures, $2 per acre will be paid when 4 bushels or less have been harvested per acre, $1.50 for returns of from 4 to 8 bushels, and 60 cents when yields were from 8 to 12 bushels per acre. Previously such payments were applied to only one half of a farmer's cultivated acreage with limits set for the total to be received by one farmer.

10/ Also see "Foreign Crops and Markets" for March 1942.
11/ Depending upon quality, the average farm price runs about 17 cents less than the price at these terminals. In terms of United States currency the price at Fort William-Port Arthur would be 81.8 cents per bushel and the average to producers about 66 or 67 cents.

Partly to offset the encouragement given to wheat production by higher guaranteed prices and less drastic acreage restriction, bonuses for acreages diverted from wheat to other crops or to fallow will be continued, but in the case of the latter, the payment will be reduced from $4 to $2 per acre. By establishing minimum prices for other crops considered essential in the war program, further encouragement will be given to farmers to diversify production. To stimulate the seeding of feed grains for expanded livestock production, a minimum price of 60 cents (Canadian) per bushel was set for barley and 45 cents per bushel for oats. To increase the supply of vegetable oils, import sources for which were largely cut off by the war, it is proposed to pay a minimum price of $2.25 (Canadian) per bushel for flaxseed. Summer fallow land is expected to make up a larger share of the 1942 wheat acreage.

UNITED KINGDOM INCREASES WHEAT FLOUR EXTRACTION RATE TO SAVE SHIPPING SPACE

The British Ministry of Food recently announced the decision of the Government to increase the extraction rate for wheat flour from 75 to 85 percent. In accordance with this step, the manufacture and sale of bread made wholly from flour milled to 75 percent will be prohibited. By utilizing in this manner a larger part of the wheat supply, the country's dependence upon imported wheat will be reduced and considerable shipping space thereby saved.

With the higher rate of extraction, both flour and bread will be somewhat darker in color and coarser in texture than formerly and will be designated as national wheat meal and national wheat-meal bread. Although their exclusive use will not be required until present supplies of white flour are exhausted, deliveries of flour by millers, factories, and importers will be limited, as of March 23, to those made to licensed bakers taking three parts of the darker flour to one of white. At the same time these bakers will be authorized to use up to 25 percent of white flour with the national wheat meal for bread making. No white bread may be sold after April 6, and from April 20 the manufacture of all articles of food containing flour will be prohibited unless at least 75 percent of the flour has been milled to 85 percent.

Table 4.- Average closing price of May wheat futures, specified markets and dates, 1940-42

Period	Winnipeg 1/		Buenos Aires	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis	
	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Month -									
Dec.	70.2	70.9	---	85.8	125.8	79.8	119.9	83.5	121.0
Jan.	70.3	72.5	---	86.2	130.7	79.4	124.8	85.1	125.7
Feb.	70.4	72.6	---	81.4	129.6	74.0	123.0	81.1	124.1
Week ended -									
Feb. 7	70.6	73.3	55.1	82.2	129.4	74.9	123.0	81.7	124.0
14	70.3	72.9	55.0	80.0	129.2	72.6	122.7	79.7	123.7
21	70.4	72.6	55.0	79.8	130.6	72.4	123.9	79.6	125.0
28	70.6	71.4	54.9	83.5	129.2	76.0	122.4	83.2	123.4
Mar. 7	70.3	71.7	54.9	83.3	129.2	76.0	122.3	83.0	123.0
14	71.5	72.0	54.9	86.4	129.2	79.0	122.0	85.6	122.5
21	70.8	72.0	54.9	87.6	127.6	80.5	120.5	86.5	120.7
High 2/	71.5	73.3	3/55.8	87.7	131.6	81.2	125.6	86.5	126.4
Low 2/	69.9	70.8	3/54.9	79.8	127.6	72.4	120.5	79.6	120.7

1/ Conversions at official rate, which is 90.909 cents. Any United States buyer of Canadian grain would be required to make settlement in terms of United States dollars through an agent of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board at the official rate.
2/ Jan. 3 to March 21, 1942, and corresponding dates, 1941.
3/ April and May futures.

Table 5.- United States acreage seeded, yield per acre, and production of all wheat, 1919-42
(Data for figure on cover page)

Year	Seeded acreage	Yield per seeded acre	Production
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
1919	77,440	12.3	952,097
1920	67,977	12.4	843,277
1921	67,681	12.1	818,964
1922	67,163	12.6	846,649
1923	64,590	11.8	759,482
1924	55,706	15.1	841,617
1925	61,738	10.8	668,700
1926	60,712	13.7	832,213
1927	65,661	13.3	875,059
1928	71,152	12.9	914,373
1929	66,840	12.3	823,217
1930	67,150	13.2	886,470
1931	65,998	14.2	941,674
1932	65,913	11.5	756,927
1933	68,485	8.1	551,683
1934	63,562	8.3	526,393
1935	69,207	9.1	626,344
1936	73,724	8.5	626,766
1937	81,072	10.8	875,676
1938	79,565	11.7	931,702
1939	63,516	11.8	751,435
1940	61,464	13.2	812,374
1941	62,404	15.2	945,937
1942 1/	54,100		

1/ Preliminary indications.

Table 6.- Seeded acreage, yield per acre, and production, durum, other spring and all spring wheat, 1926-42

Year	Durum 1/			Other spring			All spring		
	Acreage	Yield	Production	Acreage	Yield	Production	Acreage	Yield	Production
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
1926	4,868	8.7	42,349	15,240	10.4	158,257	20,108	10.0	200,606
1927	5,463	14.3	78,059	16,064	15.5	248,812	21,527	15.2	326,871
1928	6,855	13.9	95,266	15,866	15.1	240,041	22,721	14.8	335,307
1929	5,738	9.5	54,470	17,135	10.7	182,508	22,873	10.4	236,978
1930	4,745	12.0	57,166	17,373	11.3	195,699	22,118	11.4	252,865
1931	3,959	5.5	21,069	16,392	5.8	95,209	20,351	5.7	116,278
1932	4,184	9.7	40,463	18,358	12.2	224,669	22,542	11.8	265,132
1933	3,070	5.4	16,463	20,970	7.6	158,702	24,040	7.3	175,165
1934	1,928	3.3	6,353	17,049	4.8	82,077	18,977	4.7	88,430
1935	2,427	9.7	23,465	19,716	7.0	137,560	22,143	7.3	161,025
1936	3,555	2.3	8,073	20,404	4.8	98,819	23,959	4.5	106,892
1937	3,214	8.7	27,971	20,202	8.0	161,881	23,416	8.1	189,852
1938	3,887	10.5	40,697	19,139	10.6	202,872	23,026	10.6	243,569
1939	3,211	10.7	34,264	13,841	10.7	147,430	17,052	10.7	181,694
1940	3,370	9.9	33,479	14,878	12.8	190,093	18,248	12.3	223,572
1941	2,597	16.1	41,800	14,144	16.4	232,844	16,741	16.4	274,644
1942 2/	2,201			13,086			15,287		

1/ Figures on durum apply to three States only - Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Durum production in other States is not important and figures are included with "other spring."
2/ Prospective plantings.

Table 7.- Seeded acreage of spring wheat by areas, average 1931-40, annual 1939-42

Area	Average 1930-39	1939	1940	1941	1942 prospective plantings	1942 compared with 1941
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Spring wheat other than durum						
Mont., N.D., S.D., and Minn.	15,202	11,812	12,309	12,439	11,725	- 714
Wash., Oreg., and Idaho	1,882	1,183	1,664	978	727	- 251
Colo., Nebr., and Wyo.	884	567	646	468	395	- 73
All other States	376	279	259	259	239	- 20
Total	18,344	13,841	14,878	14,144	13,086	-1,058
Durum wheat 1/	3,418	3,211	3,370	2,597	2,201	- 396
Total all spring	21,762	17,052	18,248	16,741	15,287	-1,454

1/ Figures for durum represent three States only - Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Durum production in other States is unimportant and figures are included with "other spring" wheat.

Table 8.- Estimated wheat stocks in four major exporting countries, as of about July 1, 1922-41, and indication for 1942

Year	United States grain 1/	Canadian grain 2/	Argentina	Australia	Total
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
1922	110	52	82	29	273
1923	134	47	67	42	290
1924	137	71	79	38	325
1925	111	50	73	37	271
1926	101	64	85	27	277
1927	111	69	89	46	315
1928	115	128	107	43	393
1929	232	152	155	47	586
1930	294	153	70	57	574
1931	328	157	94	77	656
1932	391	160	73	58	682
1933	382	237	96	70	787
1934	274	221	144	102	741
1935	147	225	106	70	548
1936	142	155	73	54	424
1937	83	52	60	53	248
1938	153	36	98	63	350
1939	253	119	263	65	700
1940	282	312	115	136	845
1941	385	514	129	80	1,108
1942	630	370	250	165	1,415

Compiled as follows:

United States - Stocks on farms, in country mills and elevators, commercial, in merchant mills and elevators, and stored for others by merchant mills.

Canada - 1922-23, carry-over August 31, plus net exports and estimated retention of flour during July and August; beginning 1924, carry-over July 31, plus net exports and estimated retention of flour for July.

Argentina - Carry-over on December 31, plus exports and estimated domestic consumption, July 1 to December 31.

Australia - 1922-24, exports only plus estimated domestic consumption; beginning 1925, July 1 to December 31, carry-over on December 1, plus net exports and estimated domestic consumption July 1 to November 30.

1/ Includes United States wheat in Canada. Includes small quantities of new wheat prior to 1937.

2/ Includes Canadian wheat in the United States.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ Indication.

Table 9.- Estimated wheat acreage, yield, and production, world (excluding U.S.S.R. and China), 1923-41

Year of harvest 1/	Acreage 2/	Yield per acre	Production
	Million acres	Bushels	Million bushels
1923	236	15.0	3,535
1924	229	13.7	3,143
1925	241	14.1	3,396
1926	245	14.3	3,504
1927	250	14.7	3,683
1928	266	15.1	4,005
1929	259	13.8	3,582
1930	268	14.5	3,894
1931	266	14.6	3,877
1932	272	14.3	3,876
1933	274	14.0	3,848
1934	267	13.3	3,561
1935	269	13.4	3,602
1936	279	12.8	3,584
1937	289	13.4	3,879
1938	292	15.9	4,636
1939 3/	274	15.6	4,280
1940 3/	269	14.9	4,003
1941 3/	270	14.7	3,960

1/ Refers to year of harvest in Northern Hemisphere, although it includes data for the Southern Hemisphere where the harvest ends early the following year.
2/ Acreage harvested except the United States, Canada, and Argentina.
3/ Preliminary.

Table 10.- Wheat including flour, in terms of grain: International trade, calendar year, 1937-40

Country	1937		1938		1939		1940 16/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Principal exporting countries	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Algeria	7,129	1,443	4,987	2,010	23/ 1,804	23/ 667	---	---
Argentina	147,647	0	75,549	1	179,378	0	137,331	0
Australia	99,497	19/ 2	125,487	19/ 1	19/106,188	19/ 1	---	---
British India	21/ 20,636	21/ 499	16,132	3,749	4,394	5,502	24/ 273	24/ 213
Bulgaria	7,232	0	4,056	0	6,442	0	---	---
Canada	114,400	1,359	131,782	6,037	186,944	1,026	25/ 42,006	25/ 121
Chile	1	290	0	1,016	7	203	10	223
Hungary	16,073	0	17,965	0	40,973	0	17,290	0
Rumania	36,788	0	19/ 32,421	19/ 0	19/ 41,602	19/ 0	---	---
Tunisia	3,128	928	3,765	402	---	---	---	---
United States 17/18/	45,518	8,789	104,305	69	89,970	322	33,399	520
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	33,972	19/ 78	49,448	4,764	---	---	---	---
Uruguay	1,484	970	2,554	4	5,928	11	552	554
Yugoslavia	12,090	1	4,555	0	7,958	1	---	---
Total	545,595	14,359	573,006	18,053				
Principal importing countries								
Austria	104	9,192	20/ 16	20/ 8,433	---	---	---	---
Belgium	5,583	44,977	5,214	38,197	1,782	42,620	---	---
Brazil	12	36,292	42	19/ 40,284	53	37,232	4	32,435
Ceylon	0	923	0	918	0	1,156	0	1,021
China	341	3,120	573	12,896	4,346	35,246	1,231	21,684
Cuba	0	4,796	0	4,661	0	4,821	0	4,604
Czechoslovakia	11,654	1,280	20/ 2,949	20/ 4,360	---	---	---	---
Denmark	913	6,409	291	7,106	138	4,519	16	1,589
Egypt	1,185	119	354	214	20	256	644	85
Estonia	110	267	0	154	---	---	---	---
Finland	0	3,261	0	3,337	0	1,393	---	---
France	6,797	18,844	6,794	19,431	---	---	---	---
Germany	218	47,239	20/ 170	20/ 48,308	---	---	---	---
Greece	0	18,626	0	17,503	0	13,494	---	---
Indochina	1	964	1	1,229	19/ 8	19/ 1,293	---	---
Ireland	0	12,847	0	15,126	0	---	---	---
Italy	8,486	61,139	5,138	11,438	---	---	---	---
Japan	8,149	7,326	14,453	2,456	12,812	1,326	26/ 1,564	26/ 1,471
Latvia	0	1,275	35	1,195	---	---	---	---
Manchuria	787	3,971	559	12,150	0	15,162	---	---
Netherlands	1,211	24,162	97	27,118	26	29,136	---	---
Netherlands Indies	0	3,883	2	4,320	2	5,528	27/ 0	27/ 2,677
New Zealand	1	1,600	0	3,447	1	3,096	1	1,945
Norway	2	8,082	4	8,128	6	11,278	---	---
Palestine	42	2,748	1	2,382	0	4,029	0	1,938
Peru	0	4,549	0	4,575	0	4,541	0	5,095
Poland	1,575	57	2,065	453	---	---	---	---
Spain	---	---	---	---	22/ 4	22/ 13,446	1,398	26,342
Sweden	1,134	1,855	1,466	2,011	363	1,452	---	---
Switzerland 13/	7	16,116	4	16,857	0	18,375	---	---
Union of South Africa	1,197	39	210	2,644	218	204	210	2,987
United Kingdom	4,059	199,421	5,630	207,132	4,263	215,615	---	---
Total	53,568	545,379	46,068	528,463				

NOTES: (Footnotes follow the same numbering as table 11, pages 13-19, in Wheat Situation for January 24, 1939, which also shows years 1909-35). Compiled from official sources except as otherwise stated.

13/ Wheat only beginning 1919.
16/ Preliminary.
17/ Imports for consumption beginning 1934; comprises "wheat unfit for human consumption" and "wheat, other" (42¢ dutiable) and all dutiable wheat flour. (Excludes wheat "for milling in bond and export" and flour "imported in bond for export".)
18/ Beginning 1935 exports are all domestic wheat and flour "made from wholly United States wheat".
19/ International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics.
20/ Beginning April 1938 trade between Germany and Austria no longer reported as foreign trade in the German statistics. The same applies to trade between Germany and Sudetenland for the period October-December 1938.
21/ Beginning April 1937, foreign trade of Burma not included.
22/ April-December; full year not available.
23/ January-June; last published data.
24/ January only; last published data.
25/ January-April; last published data.
26/ January-March; last published data.
27/ Java and Madura only.

Table 11.- Wheat flour: International trade, calendar year, 1938-40

Country	1938 Exports 1,000 bbl.	1938 Exports 1,000 bu.	1938 Imports 1,000 bbl.	1938 Imports 1,000 bu.	1939 Exports 1,000 bbl.	1939 Exports 1,000 bu.	1939 Imports 1,000 bbl.	1939 Imports 1,000 bu.	1940 20/ Exports 1,000 bbl.	1940 20/ Exports 1,000 bu.	1940 20/ Imports 1,000 bbl.	1940 20/ Imports 1,000 bu.
Principal exporting countries												
Algeria	318	1,431	86	387	25/ 117	25/ 526	---	---	---	---	---	---
Argentina	945	4,254	0	0	1,110	4,997	0	0	796	3,582	0	0
Australia	6,929	31,180	2/	22/ 1	22/ 7,440	22/ 33,478	2/	22/ 1	---	---	---	---
British India 1/ 23/	755	3,398	2	9	624	2,806	2	7	26/ 50	26/ 226	2/26/	26/ 1
Bulgaria	8	36	0	0	2	7	0	0	---	---	---	---
Canada	3,912	17,603	89	399	5,342	24,040	83	374	27/2,520	27/11,340	27/ 26	27/ 118
Chile	0	0	40	178	1	6	44	197	2	8	49	222
Hungary	431	1,941	2/	2/	872	3,926	0	0	637	2,866	0	0
Rumania	22/ 1	22/ 5	0	0	22/ 1	22/ 3	0	0	---	---	---	---
Tunisia	165	744	86	387	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
United States 19/	3,703	17,403	4	21	5,693	26,756	22	105	4,047	19,020	30	141
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	571	2,568	8	35	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Uruguay	204	918	2/	2/	231	1,040	2/	2/	16	72	0	0
Yugoslavia	111	498	2/	2/	15	68	2/ 0	2/ 0	---	---	---	---
Total	18,053	81,979	315	1,417								
Principal importing countries												
Austria	24/ 2	24/ 7	24/ 172	24/ 774	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Belgium	46	207	9	38	39	174	45	202	---	---	---	---
Brazil	9	42	22/ 483	22/ 2,176	12	53	379	1,708	1	4	203	912
Ceylon	0	0	179	807	0	0	217	978	0	0	207	933
China	82	369	2,866	12,896	763	3,434	4,019	18,084	234	1,051	3,603	16,215
Cuba	0	0	1,026	4,618	0	0	1,062	4,779	0	0	1,014	4,563
Czechoslovakia	24/ 446	24/ 2,007	24/ 2	24/ 11	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Denmark	15	66	223	1,004	19	87	203	913	2	8	7	31
Egypt	5	25	41	184	3	12	25	113	4	18	16	70
Estonia	2/	2/	0	0	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Finland	2/	2/	337	1,514	0	0	130	584	---	---	---	---
France	918	4,129	465	2,092	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Germany	24/ 38	24/ 170	24/ 384	24/ 1,729	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Greece	0	0	15	66	0	0	24	108	---	---	---	---
Indochina	2/	1	272	1,225	22/ 2	22/ 8	22/ 285	22/ 1,284	---	---	---	---
Ireland	0	0	58	260	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Italy	1,130	5,086	170	765	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Japan	3,212	14,453	5	21	2,329	10,483	31	138	28/ 348	28/ 1,564	28/ 28	28/ 125
Latvia	8	35	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Manchuria	25	113	2,697	12,138	0	0	3,362	15,131	---	---	---	---
Netherlands	16	72	762	3,428	3	14	1,071	4,820	---	---	---	---
Netherlands Indies	2/	2	960	4,319	2/	2	1,228	5,527	21/ 0	21/ 0	21/ 594	21/ 2,674
New Zealand	2/	2/	2/	2	2/	1	2/	1	2/	1	0	0
Norway	1	4	461	2,075	1	6	442	1,990	---	---	---	---
Palestine	2/	1	209	941	2/	2/	274	1,235	0	0	69	310
Peru	0	0	22	97	0	0	22	98	0	0	18	83
Poland	351	1,580	2/	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Spain	---	---	---	---	29/ 1	29/ 4	29/ 40	29/ 179	260	1,168	350	1,576
Sweden	7	30	3	14	6	25	3	14	---	---	---	---
Union of South Africa	46	208	6	27	48	217	5	23	---	---	---	---
United Kingdom	1,214	5,465	4,380	19,712	924	4,158	4,186	18,838	---	---	---	---
Total	7,571	34,072	16,207	72,933								

Notes: (Footnotes follow the same numbering as wheat flour table, pages 25-35, in Wheat Situation No.39 for January 1940, which also shows years 1909-36.) 1/ Includes sea-borne and land trade; re-exports not deducted from imports. 2/ Less than 500. 19/ Exports are flour made from "wholly United States wheat"; imports exclude flour imported free "in bond for export." 20/ Preliminary. 21/ Java and Madura only. 22/ International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics. 23/ Foreign trade of Burma not included. 24/ Beginning April 1938, trade between Germany and Austria no longer reported as foreign trade in the German statistics. The same applies to trade between Germany and Sudetenland for the period October-December 1938. 25/ January-June; last published data. 26/ January only; last published data. 27/ January-April; last published data. 28/ January-March; last published data. 29/ April-December; January-March not reported.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from original sources except as otherwise noted.

Table 12.- Movement of wheat, including flour, from principal exporting countries, 1938-39 to 1941-42 1/

Country	Exports as given by official sources						Date
	Total			July 1 to date shown			
	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	
United States 2/	115,784	54,274	40,670	35,817	22,279	---	Jan. 31
Canada	159,835	210,212	209,553	139,248	92,429	139,043	Jan. 31
Argentina	116,116	177,246	100,062	104,285	55,024	47,705	Jan. 31
	Shipments as given by trade sources 3/						
	Total		Week ended 1942			July 1 - Mar. 14	
	1939-40	1940-41	Feb. 28	Mar. 7	Mar. 14	1940-41	1941-42
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America	209,872	221,087	2,513	3,960	4,821	122,216	152,858
Argentina	173,776	98,420	1,723	2,132	929	64,284	55,297
Total	383,648	319,507	---	---	---	186,500	208,155

1/ See June 1941 Wheat Situation for latest available figures for countries other than those shown.
2/ Includes flour milled in bond from foreign wheat.
3/ From Broomhall's Corn Trade News and Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin.

WORLD RYE PRODUCTION BELOW AVERAGE IN 1941-42 12/

The 1941-42 world crop of rye was larger than the small outturn of 1940-41, but about 11 percent under the average of 1933-34 to 1937-38, according to official estimates and unofficial figures based on the best information available. An increase over the 1940 harvest of 3 million bushels occurred in North America, where the large crop of United States more than offset a decline in Canada, and both crops were greatly above average. In Europe, however, crops in most countries were reduced from average but surpassed the 1940 outturns. In Argentina the small 1941-42 crop reduced the total for countries other than those of North America and Europe below the harvest of the previous year, but the combined outturn of these countries was slightly above average. Definite figures for the three largest producing countries of the world, the Soviet Union, Germany, and Poland, are not available. Unfavorable weather, inadequate fertilizer supplies, scarcity of labor, and other adverse factors resulting from military operations make it unlikely that their rye production during the past 2 years was maintained at the high level previously attained.

12/ Also see "Foreign Crops and Markets" for March 1942.

Table 13.- Rye: Acreage by country and continent, average 1933-34 to 1937-38, annual 1938-39 to 1941-42

Country and continent	Average 1933-34 to 1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
North America					
United States	3,043	4,021	3,832	3,210	3,498
Canada	701	741	1,102	1,035	1,078
Total	3,744	4,762	4,934	4,245	4,576
Europe					
Spain	1/ 1,443	---	1,302	1,361	1,473
Portugal	365	331	311	286	309
Switzerland	39	38	38	25	25
Greece	175	156	156	164	154
Italy	270	257	260	259	259
Germany	10,991	10,532)	2/11,950	---	---
Austria	930	886)			
Czechoslovakia	2,481	2,498	3/ 1,950	3/ 1,750	3/ 1,800
Poland	14,226	14,566	14,745	---	---
France	1,668	1,559	1,601	---	1,490
Belgium	474	381	335	359	310
Denmark	358	359	339	340	474
Netherlands	501	601	557	564	---
Norway	15	13	8	8	---
Sweden	544	465	432	422	509
Finland	591	583	539	459	473
Lithuania	1,234	1,305	1,410	1,428	---
Latvia	664	709	737	---	---
Estonia	360	365	372	---	---
Bulgaria	491	464	447	469	---
Hungary	1,581	1,562	1,718	1,624	---
Rumania	991	1,190	1,107	---	---
Yugoslavia	625	627	638	630	---
Estimated total	41,100	40,700	41,000	38,100	38,500
Soviet Union	58,128	53,004	44,058	---	---
Other countries					
Turkey	809	1,138	1,050	---	---
Algeria	3	5	5	---	---
Union of South Africa	115	122	---	---	---
Argentina	840	1,069	---	---	---
Chile	4/ 28	35	32	24	---
Estimated total	1,850	2,450	2,600	3,200	2,800
Estimated world total	104,800	100,900	92,600	89,600	89,900

Estimated totals include approximations for countries left blank.

1/ 4-year average.

2/ Includes Austria, Sudentenland, and Memelland.

3/ Estimated of territory not included with Germany and Hungary.

4/ 3-year average.

Table 14. - Rye: Production by country and continent, average 1933-34 to 1937-38, annual 1938-39 to 1941-42

Country and continent	Average 1933-34 to 1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America					
United States	34,447	55,564	39,049	41,149	45,191
Canada	5,708	10,988	15,307	13,994	12,956
Total	40,155	66,552	54,356	55,143	58,147
Europe					
Spain	19,506	13,665	16,144	13,821	15,632
Portugal	4,105	3,997	3,390	2,996	1/ 2,500
Switzerland	1,284	1,417	1,228	905	---
Greece	2,334	2,270	2,457	2,278	---
Italy	5,895	5,428	5,962	5,996	5,905
Germany	300,110	338,800)	2/366,170	---	---
Austria	22,290	23,373)			
Czechoslovakia	64,313	75,039	3/ 50,000	3/ 40,000	3/ 45,000
Poland	253,183	285,551	300,377	---	---
France	30,992	31,933	29,656	22,941	1/ 23,600
Belgium	17,442	15,158	13,755	12,600	---
Denmark	9,921	11,165	9,510	10,714	11,928
Netherlands	18,416	21,694	23,760	1/ 19,000	---
Norway	437	433	242	215	---
Sweden	16,807	14,749	13,919	10,468	11,062
Finland	14,619	14,507	12,029	8,263	10,708
Lithuania	23,720	24,555	28,434	---	---
Latvia	14,473	14,908	17,635	---	---
Estonia	7,795	7,403	8,962	---	---
Bulgaria	8,293	7,397	7,716	8,267	9,055
Hungary	28,625	31,676	34,004	28,507	---
Rumania	14,839	20,361	16,987	12,600	---
Yugoslavia	8,262	8,941	9,587	8,311	---
Estimated total	888,550	975,250	973,200	780,600	836,400
Soviet Union 4/	890,767	824,000	---	---	---
Other countries					
Turkey	11,901	17,791	16,118	1/ 16,900	---
Algeria	31	44	44	---	---
Union of South Africa	804	841	743	---	---
Argentina	8,514	14,616	14,566	8,354	6,299
Chile	5/ 309	360	248	---	---
Estimated total	22,250	34,550	32,550	27,175	25,200
Estimated world total	1,708,050	1,814,350	1,672,100	1,462,900	1,519,800

1/ Unofficial. 2/ Includes Austria, Sudetenland, and Memelland. 3/ Estimated of territory not included with Germany and Hungary. 4/ Because of heavy harvesting losses, figures were adjusted downward by about 10-15 percent in the world total. 5/ 3-year average.

WHERE TO FIND STATISTICS ON THE WHEAT SITUATION NOT INCLUDED IN THIS ISSUE: 1/

	Page	Issue		
THE DOMESTIC WHEAT SITUATION				
Supply and distribution				
All wheat, 1930-41	11	Feb.	1942	WS-64
All wheat, 1923-29	2	Aug.	1941	WS-58
Classes, July-June, 1929-39	22	Aug.	1941	WS-58
Classes, July-June, 1940-41, 1941-42	6	Dec.	1941	WS-62
Supplies for export and carry-over, 1923-39	13	July	1941	WS-57
Acreage, yield, and production				
Acreage seeded by regions, 1919-39	13	Sept.	1941	WS-59
Acreage yield, and production, all wheat, winter wheat and spring wheat	16	Dec.	1941	WS-62
Production by classes, 1919-41	17	Dec.	1941	WS-62
Stocks				
July 1, 1930-41	11	Feb.	1942	WS-64
January 1, average 1935-40, annual 1940-42	4	Feb.	1942	WS-64
Exports and imports				
Exports of wheat including flour to specified countries, 1910-39	27	Aug.	1940	WS-46
Imports into the United States, 1923-40	23	Aug.	1941	WS-58
Sales and income, and prices				
Sales, price per bushel and cash income 1910-41	12	Feb.	1942	WS-64
Production and farm disposition, 1909-40	16	May	1941	WS-55
Percentage monthly sales, average 1929-38, and 1928-40	18	Dec.	1941	WS-62
THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION				
Supply and distribution				
1922-40	15	Mar.	1941	WS-53
1938-40	10	Mar.	1941	WS-53
Averages 1924-28, 1928-37, annual 1914, 1937	6	Sept.	1939	WS-35
Acreage and production				
Acreage of wheat, world and specified countries, 1909-40	17	June	1941	WS-56
Production of wheat, world and specified countries, 1909-40	18	June	1941	WS-56
Production by countries, 1938-41	13	Dec.	1941	WS-62
Acreage, yield, and production, world, excluding the U.S.S.R. and China	9	Aug.	1941	WS-58
Stocks, July 1				
1922-40	15	Mar.	1941	WS-53
International trade				
International trade in wheat including flour, crop years, average 1925-29, annual 1938-40	14	Feb.	1942	WS-64

1/ Selected tables used most frequently.

STATISTICS ON THE RYE SITUATION IN "THE WHEAT SITUATION" DECEMBER 1941

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